

Amendment under 37 CFR 1.111
Hiroshi ANDO et al.

U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09 701,011
Attorney Docket No. 001550

Table 1

		Inventive Example					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Curing agent (solution B)							
Bivalent tin catalyst	Tin octylate						
	Laurylamine	3	3	3	3	3	3
Tetravalent tin catalyst	Dibutyltin dilaurate	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Amino-containing silane compound	N-(β -aminoethyl)- γ -aminopropyltrimethoxysilane	2	2	2	2	2	2
Dehydrating agent	Vinyltrimethoxysilane	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Polypropylene glycol (average molecular weight = 3,000)	6.5				6.5	
Plasticizer	Paraffin based plasticizer (Exxsol D-130)		6.5				6.5
	Polyoxyalkylene having reactive silicon group in the molecule			6.5			
	Allyl ether group-terminus polyoxyalkylene				6.5		
	Diisodecyl phthalate						
	Precipitated calcium carbonate	20	20	20	20	20	20
Base resin (solution A)							
Curable organic based polymer (d)	Polyoxyalkylene having reactive silicon group in the molecule	100	100	93.5	100	100	
	Polyisobutylene having reactive silicon group in the molecule						100
Epoxy-containing silane compound	γ -Glycidoxypolypropyltrimethoxysilane	2	2	2	2	2	2
Epoxy resin	Bisphenol A-epichlorohydrin type epoxy resin	1	1	1	1	1	1



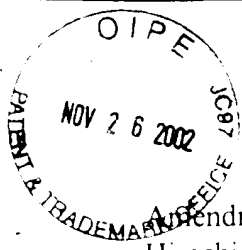
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(Continued)

	Inventive Example					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Mixing ratio *	100:10	100:10	100:10	100:10	100:10	100:10
Mixing ability **	+	+	+	+	+	+
Storage stability (surface curing time)	6	6	6	6	6	6
Adhesiveness after storage of curing agent (water resistance)	6	6	6	6	6	6
Elastic Recovery	94%	95%	94%	94%	95%	95%

- *: Base resin/curing agent mixing ratio
- **: Base resin/curing agent mixing ability
- ***: Elastic recovery ratio

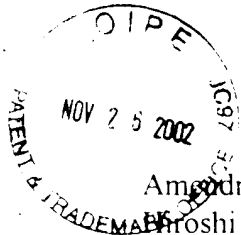


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Please amend Table 2, pages 58-59 as follows:

		Comparative Example						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Curing agent (solution B)								
Bivalent tin catalyst	Tin octylate							
	Laurylamine	3	3	5	5		5	5
Tetravalent tin catalyst	Dibutyltin dilaurate	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4
						5		
Amino-containing silane compound	N-(β -aminoethyl)- γ -aminopropyltrimethoxysilane	2		2	2	2	2	2
Dehydrating agent	Vinyltrimethoxysilane	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Plasticizer	Polypropylene glycol (average molecular weight = 3,000)		6.5			6.5	6.5	6.5
	Paraffin based plasticizer (Exxsol D-130)							
	Polyoxyalkylene having reactive silicon group in the molecule							
	Allyl ether group-terminus polyoxyalkylene							
	Diisodecyl phthalate	6.5						
Filler	Precipitated calcium carbonate	20	20		20	20	20	20
Base resin (solution A)								
Curable organic based polymer (d)	Polyoxyalkylene having reactive silicon group in the molecule	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Polyisobutylene having reactive silicon group in the molecule							
	γ -Glycidioxypropyltrimethoxysilane	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Epoxy-containing silane compound								
Epoxy resin	Bisphenol A-epichlorohydrin type epoxy resin	1	1	1	1	1		1



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(Continued)

	Comparative Example						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mixing ratio *	100:10	100:10	100:2.5	100:8	100:10	100:10	100:10
Mixing ability **	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
Storage stability (surface curing time)	Initial (Before 50°C x 4 weeks store) After 50°C x 4 weeks store	5	6	N. M.	5	6	6
Adhesiveness after storage of curing agent (water resistance)	Substrate: plate glass Substrate: aluminum alloy (anodic oxidation) Substrate: mortar slabs	30 + +	6 - -	N. M. N. M. N. M.	5 ++ ++	6 + +	6 + +
Elastic Recovery	23°C, 100% elongation 24 hr. set, 1 hr after release	95%	85%	N. M.	55%	95%	93%

*: Base resin/curing agent mixing ratio

**: Base resin/curing agent mixing ability

***: Elastic recovery ratio

N. D.: not detectable, N. M.: not measurable